

Earlier this month, CPSC approved a strong, new Federal safety standard on infant sleep products that will effectively prohibit infant inclined sleepers. However, the new safety standard will not take effect for some time, and there is still no Federal standard to eliminate the hazard posed by crib bumpers.

That is why this bill is necessary. H.R. 3182 bans crib bumpers along with inclined sleepers, and it will take effect 6 months after the date of enactment, making sure strong protections for babies are not needlessly delayed.

We must take action on this bill today, Mr. Speaker, to protect babies across the Nation. I call on my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3182, the Safe Sleep for Babies Act. I thank Mr. CÁRDENAS and, of course, Chair SCHAKOWSKY for their hard work on this bill.

H.R. 3182 addresses the risk of dangers that infants face from inclined sleepers and crib bumpers. This bill bans all products with an inclined sleep surface greater than 10 degrees to address the tragic deaths related to inclined sleepers and any crib bumpers intended to cover the sides of a crib or that prevent access to openings on the sides of the crib.

I am always ready to work with my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee to help protect Americans from potentially harmful products. That is the reason I requested this subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this particular measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who is the chair of the subcommittee and one of the major sponsors of the bill.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE and my ranking member because this is such an important bipartisan bill that is designed to save lives.

My colleague, TONY CÁRDENAS, and I introduced the Safe Sleep for Babies Act after the release of several devastating reports linking inclined sleep products and crib bumpers to infant deaths. This urgently needed legislation will add these dangerous products to the list of banned hazardous products under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

The science is clear: The safest sleep environment for babies is a flat, firm, bare surface with no restraints or soft bedding. Infant inclined sleep products and crib bumpers are dangerous and should not be on the market at all.

If we do not pass this legislation, companies will continue to sell and market these products that can harm and even kill infants, and infants will continue to be harmed if we don't act

now. As a mother and grandmother, I know that we must act now to ensure that no more babies die from unsafe sleep products.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me rise with a great deal of concern and, as well, righteousness and enthusiasm to support the Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021.

Our children are our most precious resource, and no one knows how to address parents who have had a child lose their life because of devices that were sold to them to comfort their babies. The Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021, in particular, is going to help to take those products off that heretofore have gone without discovery, without assessment, and without penalty. They are devices that are in cribs and bassinets that have not been assessed to cause death.

Babies have been losing their lives to frightened parents, shocked parents, caretakers, and grandparents. What a tragedy to lose that infant in the early part of their life through no fault of the caretaker, the parent, and, certainly, that baby.

This legislation, I hope, will find its way quickly through the United States Senate and as well find its way quickly to the President's desk.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, we have, frighteningly, seen over the past weeks and months the loss of life of children through gun violence. We have a responsibility from the very birth of a child, from its time to come to be with its loving family, to find a way to protect and preserve its life. Babies, again, are enormously precious.

I think this legislation is long overdue. I ask my colleagues to support the Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021. I am glad to join the Energy and Commerce Committee and its original sponsor, Mr. CÁRDENAS, to be able to, hopefully, move this bill as quickly as possible.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this very important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also ask for support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3182.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

STOP TIP-OVERS OF UNSTABLE, RISKY DRESSERS ON YOUTH ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1314) to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for free-standing clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related death or injury, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1314

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Stop Tip-overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act” or the “STURDY Act”.

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD TO PROTECT AGAINST TIP-OVER OF CLOTHING STORAGE UNITS.

(a) CLOTHING STORAGE UNIT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “clothing storage unit” means any free-standing furniture item manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States that is intended for the storage of clothing, typical of bedroom furniture.

(b) CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(1), not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall—

(A) in consultation with representatives of consumer groups, clothing storage unit manufacturers, craft or handmade furniture manufacturers, and independent child product engineers and experts, examine and assess the effectiveness of any voluntary consumer product safety standards for clothing storage units; and

(B) in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury that includes—

(i) tests that simulate the weight of children up to 60 pounds;

(ii) objective, repeatable, and measurable tests that simulate real world use and account for any impact on clothing storage unit stability that may result from placement on carpeted surfaces, drawers with items in them, multiple open drawers, or dynamic force;

(iii) testing of all clothing storage units, including those under 30 inches in height; and

(iv) warning requirements based on ASTM F2057-17, or its successor at the time of enactment, provided that the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall strengthen the requirements of ASTM F2057-17, or its successor, if reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.

(2) TREATMENT OF STANDARD.—A consumer product safety standard promulgated under paragraph (1) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(c) SUBSEQUENT RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At any time subsequent to the publication of a consumer product safety standard under subsection (b)(1), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the consumer product safety standard described in subsection (b)(1) if reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.

(2) REVISION OF RULE.—If, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revises its Clinical Growth Charts, the consumer product safety standard described in subsection (b)(1) shall, on the date that is 180 days after such revision, be revised to include tests that simulate the weight of children up to the 95th percentile weight of children 72 months in age, as depicted in the revised Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Clinical Growth Charts, unless the Commission determines the modification is not reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.

(3) TREATMENT OF RULES.—Any rule promulgated under paragraph (1) or revision made pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1314.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 1314, the STURDY Act. I want to begin by thanking Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Chair SCHAKOWSKY for championing and reintroducing this critical piece of legislation, which will help protect children from deadly furniture tip-overs.

Tip-overs remain one of the top five hidden hazards in the home. According to new data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission, between 2000 and 2019, tip-over incidents have been linked to more than 450 child fatalities and tens of thousands more injuries.

Every 46 minutes a child is injured in a tip-over incident. The victims tend to be young children who are curious and creative, eager to climb and play make-believe with the world around them. But dressers pose a deadly danger, and their crushing weight can lead to tragedy in just minutes.

These incidents often happen silently, too. Parents who have lost children from furniture tip-overs report never hearing the dresser falling because the child's body had absorbed the brunt of the impact or a child was

pinned in such a way that he or she couldn't even scream or cry out.

The current voluntary furniture stability standards are woefully inadequate and have not stopped children from dying from unstable dressers. In March, Consumer Reports reported on two tip-over incidents, including one death that happened within 1 week of each other, highlighting the ongoing and urgent need for this lifesaving legislation.

□ 1515

Our children deserve a strong, mandatory standard that keeps them safe from such a common household danger. Right now, the current voluntary standard only applies to dressers 30 inches or taller, despite multiple fatalities and injuries involving shorter dressers.

Also, the voluntary testing doesn't incorporate the upper weight range for children affected by tip-overs. It also ignores real-world dynamics, such as the movement of drawers and different flooring surfaces that a dresser might be resting on.

The STURDY Act would finally establish a strong mandatory furniture stability safety standard and protect children from being crushed under the weight of their bedroom furniture. This legislation will save lives, and that is why I call on my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill directs the Consumer Products Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related injuries, as the chairman stated.

The CPSC has recognized this as one of the top five potential hidden hazards in the home, with an average of one child fatality every 2 weeks from falling furniture and appliances. It is good to restate it because people need to know.

We support this bill moving forward with House passage today. I thank the chairwoman of the subcommittee, my colleague, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, for championing this bill; along with Mr. CÁRDENAS and all of the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1314, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the subcommittee and sponsor of this bill. I am sure many have noticed today that many of these bills that protect consumers, particularly children, have been championed by Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, since 2000, more than 460 children have died from furniture

tip-overs, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission has reported that tip-overs cause an average of 25,500 emergency room-treated injuries every year as children are crushed, trapped, or stuck by furniture.

These deaths and injuries should never have happened in the first place, but they continue to happen because current furniture stability standards are both inadequate and only voluntary. We can't continue to allow the furniture industry to regulate itself. It hasn't worked and it has come at a cost of children's lives.

That is why I have reintroduced the legislation, the STURDY Act, H.R. 1314, which would strengthen and make mandatory furniture stabilization standards for clothing storage units.

No parent should have to worry about their children being injured, or worse, by a piece of furniture.

I want to give a special shout-out to the organization Kids In Danger that has been advocating for this for a long time, and for the moms who came to this Congress and told the stories of their lost children because of these tip-overs. Their stories have moved everyone who has heard them.

It is time now that we act. We can do something to help prevent these furniture tip-overs that put our Nation's children in danger.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman SCHAKOWSKY for championing this very important bill. The best ideas come from the people, from our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill swiftly, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee and the founder and Co-Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1314, the "Stop Tip-Overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Children Act," or "STURDY Act," which directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to adopt a stronger, mandatory stability standard for clothing storage units within one year of enactment, following the streamlined rulemaking process that it has used for numerous children's products.

A tip-over can involve a piece of furniture, often a dresser or other type of clothing storage unit, falling onto a small child.

These dangerous episodes can lead to a trip to the emergency room, or even death.

A child is sent to the emergency room because of a tip-over incident every 60 minutes, and on average, 1 to 2 children die every month.

Children age 2 to 5 are at the highest risk—their motor abilities allow them to navigate the home by themselves and their intellectual development makes them curious about objects that might be out of reach.

In June 2016, IKEA recalled 29 million dressers and chests due to a tipover hazard;

at least 8 children died in tragic tip-over accidents and hundreds of children have been injured by IKEA furniture.

Mr. Speaker, relying upon a voluntary standard for dressers is not enough to protect our children from tip-overs.

The voluntary standard only tests whether a dresser or drawer will tip with 50 lbs. hanging from an open drawer.

This standard has not proven stringent enough to reduce tip-overs, and it also only applies to dressers over 27 inches.

Even as weak as it is, dressers do not have to meet this voluntary standard.

That is why the STURDY Act is needed; it will help prevent the deaths of children from tip-overs.

Specifically, the STURDY Act:

1. Mandates testing on all clothing units;
2. Requires testing to simulate the weights of children up to 72 months old;
3. Requires testing measures to account for scenarios involving carpeting, loaded drawers, and the dynamic force of a climbing child;
4. Mandates strong warning requirements; and
5. Requires the CPSC to issue the mandatory standard within 1 year of the STURDY Act's enactment.

I strongly support H.R. 1314, the Stop Tip-Overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act, and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1314.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

TRIBAL HEALTH DATA IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3841) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the collection and availability of health data with respect to Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3841

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Tribal Health Data Improvement Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. COLLECTION AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH DATA WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) DATA COLLECTION.—Section 3101(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(a)(1)) is amended—

- (1) by striking " , by not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this title,"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "Tribal," after "State,".

(b) DATA REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION.—Section 3101(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(c)) is amended—

- (1) by amending subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(F) the Indian Health Service, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers authorized under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act"; and

- (2) in paragraph (3), by inserting "Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers," after "Federal agencies,".

(c) PROTECTION AND SHARING OF DATA.—Section 3101(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(3) DATA SHARING STRATEGY.—With respect to data access for Tribal epidemiology centers and Tribes, the Secretary shall create a data sharing strategy that takes into consideration recommendations by the Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee for—

"(A) ensuring that Tribal epidemiology centers and Indian Tribes have access to the data sources necessary to accomplish their public health responsibilities; and

"(B) protecting the privacy and security of such data.

"(4) TRIBAL PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITY.—

"(A) AVAILABILITY.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Tribal Health Data Improvement Act of 2021, the Secretary shall make available to the entities listed in subparagraph (B) all data that is collected pursuant to this title with respect to health care and public health surveillance programs and activities, including such programs and activities that are federally supported or conducted, so long as—

"(i) such entities request the data pursuant to statute; and

"(ii) the data is requested for use—

"(I) consistent with Federal law and obligations; and

"(II) to satisfy a particular purpose or carry out a specific function consistent with the purpose for which the data was collected.

"(B) ENTITIES.—The entities listed in this subparagraph are—

"(i) the Indian Health Service;

"(ii) Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations; and

"(iii) epidemiology centers."

(d) TECHNICAL UPDATES.—Section 3101 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk) is amended—

- (1) by striking subsections (g) and (h); and
- (2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—After executing the amendments made by subsection (d), section 3101 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk) is amended by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'epidemiology center' means an epidemiology center established under section 214 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, including such Tribal epidemiology centers serving Indian Tribes regionally and any Tribal epidemiology center serving Urban Indian organizations nationally.

"(2) The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given to the term 'Indian tribe' in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

"(3) The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given to the term 'tribal organization' in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

"(4) The term 'Urban Indian organization' has the meaning given to that term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act."

(f) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 3101(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(b)) is amended by striking "DATA ANALYSIS.—" and all that follows through "For each federally" and inserting "DATA ANALYSIS.—For each federally".

SEC. 3. IMPROVING HEALTH STATISTICS REPORTING WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) TECHNICAL AID TO STATES AND LOCALITIES.—Section 306(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(d)) is amended by inserting " , Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers" after "jurisdictions".

(b) COOPERATIVE HEALTH STATISTICS SYSTEM.—Section 306(e)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(e)(3)) is amended by inserting " , Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers" after "health agencies".

(c) FEDERAL-STATE-TRIBAL COOPERATION.—Section 306(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(f)) is amended—

- (1) by inserting "the Indian Health Service," before "the Departments of Commerce";

(2) by inserting a comma after "the Departments of Commerce and Labor";

(3) by inserting " , Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers" after "State and local health departments and agencies"; and

(4) by striking "he shall" and inserting "the Secretary shall".

(d) REGISTRATION AREA RECORDS.—Section 306(h)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(h)(1)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "in his discretion" and inserting "in the discretion of the Secretary"; and

(2) by striking "Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders" and inserting "American Indians and Alaska Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders".

(e) NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS.—Section 306(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(k)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (3), by striking " , not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996," each place it appears; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking "Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and annually thereafter, the Committee shall" and inserting "The Committee shall, on a biennial basis,".

(f) GRANTS FOR ASSEMBLY AND ANALYSIS OF DATA ON ETHNIC AND RACIAL POPULATIONS.—Section 306(m)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(m)(4)) is amended—

- (1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking "Subject to subparagraph (B), the" and inserting "The"; and

(B) by striking "and major Hispanic subpopulation groups and American Indians" and inserting " , major Hispanic subgroups, and American Indians and Alaska Natives"; and

- (2) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

"(B) In carrying out subparagraph (A), with respect to American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Secretary shall—

"(i) consult with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, the Tribal Technical Advisory Group of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services maintained under section 5006(e) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and the Tribal Advisory Committee established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in coordination with epidemiology centers, to develop guidelines for State and local health